Borax Members On Strike

BORON, Calif. — Over 1,300 ILWU members are on strike against the US Borax Co., here and in Wilmington — having rejected the company's final "take-it-or-leave-it" offer shortly before their old contract expired on midnight, June 14.

About 950 of the strikers are members of Local 20-A, headquartered here in the Mojave desert. They are engaged in the extraction of borates from the huge vein just outside town, as well as transportation and maintenance.

Another 350 workers involved in processing and packaging are members of Local 20-A, Wilmington. The two locals negotiate jointly and then make separate agreements to deal with specific problems, according to the ILWU.

Union officials report they and the company are far apart on wages and on the cost of living clause. Other issues include length of contract and numerous contract language items.

In Boron, in particular, union negotiators expressed particular concern on safety language, improvements in language on job classification and protection against the contracting out of union work.

Another meeting with the company has been scheduled in Boron for Friday, June 21.

As this issue of The Dispatcher went to press, Local 20-A and Local 30 negotiators met with ILWU International Vice-President George Martin, Regional Director William Piercy and International Representative Don Wright in preparation for the renewal of negotiations.

The company has made no effort to run their plant in Wilmington but supervisory at Boron are attempting to continue operations. A restraining order limiting the number of Local 20 pickets has been issued by the Kern County Superior Court because of alleged violence there.

PORTLAND — "The catchy phrase, 'stop exporting American jobs' sounds reasonable to those who know nothing about it," but when applied to log exports, it simply isn't true, according to Columbia River District Council lobbyist John Olson.

In fact, any renewed effort to halt or further restrict the log export trade would have a disastrous effect on the Pacific Northwest economy, he said, in testimony before the Northwest Regional Commission, which represents the governors of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

For the hearing was provided by the release of a special report prepared for the commission by the Stanford Research Institute, which urges the banning of the export of softwood logs from US Forest Service lands, as well as other restrictions.

UNEMPLOYMENT

But many advocates of continuation of exports, including many labor unions, business groups, and even environmentalists — turned out at the hearings to offer their severe criticisms of the report.

Olson warned of the problems of unemployment which would be caused by the export restrictions contemplated in the SRI report. Timber surveyors, loggers, truck drivers, sawmill workers, log yard workers, boom men, millers, loggers and dock workers could suffer immediate consequences.

The total number involved is staggering, said Olson, a member of longshore Local 8.

But the effect would be more general too. Olson warned that export restrictions could touch off a protectionist response.

Clothing Workers End Strike

NEW YORK — Over 100,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers ended their two-week nationwide walkout last week—the first in 53 years—after winning a $1 an hour wage increase over three years, plus a cost of living allowance.

Chile Ship S.F. Visit Protested

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU members are participating in a number of areas against the visit of California of the Chilean naval scholarship Esmeralda, which was slated to arrive at the Oakland Naval Supply Depot on Friday morning, June 21.

Resolutions adopted by locals, and political pressures in Washington, characterized the union's protest against the docking in San Francisco Bay of the four-masted brigantine, which, Chilean sources says, was used as a prison ship during the seizure of power in that country by a military junta last September. Some Chilean patriots are certain the ship was even used as an execution vessel.

Hortensia Allende de Allende, widow of Chile's late president, sent a wire to the committee conducting the local protest in which she said, “In regards to the visit of the training ship Esmeralda to San Francisco, I express in the name of all Chileans who were tortured and killed in this vessel my repugnance and indignation toward it now being used by the fascist military junta as an ambassador of good will and friendship.

“We, the Chileans, will never forget what this ship has stood for in the past. Therefore we feel ashamed of this sad mission to try to justify the crimes of the junta.”

Because the Esmeralda was being

$4,000 Back Pay Awarded To ILWUer

SACRAMENTO — Pedro (Pete) Rios, a member of ILWU Local 17, has been ordered reinstated in his job with an estimated $4,000 in back pay as a result of an arbitrator's award.

Rios, a gang foreman at the Rice Growers Association plant here, was discharged on Jan. 25 with two other Local 17 members on a charge of stealing rice. Rios had worked at the plant for 14 years.

The union took the case to arbitration, and Arbitrator John Kagel ruled Rios had been unjustly discharged and was entitled to reinstatement with back pay, estimated at $4,000. Arbitration rulings in the case of the other two men are still being awaited. The union's case in the arbitration processing was presented by President Otile Brondon, Secretary Lupe Martinez and Geoff Wong.

Board to Meet In SF July 9-10

SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU's International Executive Board will meet in the union's new San Francisco headquarters on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 9-10.

It will be the board's first meeting in the new headquarters and the fist gathering around the new table in the conference room.

LOGS ARE KEY — Exportable logs remain the key to the livelihood of ILWU members in the NorthWest. Here a tug hauls a log raft into the harbor of Coos Bay, Oregon, one of the major lumber ports of the world. Story below details recent arguments on log export question.

Union Says Logs Are Key to Jobs

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GOLLY! INDIANS ALL AROUND US!
WE SURE ARE IN BIG TROUBLE
THIS TIME, TOMATO!

OLIPHANT, THE DENVER POST

WHAT YOU MEAN, WE, WHITE MAN?

On the Beam
by Harry Bridges

THERE WAS A SMALL item in the paper the other day saying that President Nixon is planning to abolish the Attorney General's list of so-called "subversive" organizations. Just a few days before this item appeared, Judge John J. Sirica in Washington, declared a decree issued by the Subversive Activities Control Board back in 1953 against the Communist Party, "has no validity, force or effect."

Meanwhile, the sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are conducting a battle to open the secret FBI files they believe will vindicate their parents of the charge for which they were executed—the allegation they were "atom spies."

A belated kind of justice—a long-overdue balancing of the books—seems to be taking place, but I must say that sometimes it takes so long to rectify such indignities.

This union has been involved in an exemplary sense against this kind of witch hunting from its very beginning.

In the days leading up to the 1934 maritime strike the leadership of the union found itself increasingly denounced as being subversive. The attack continued in various forms for many years. In some respects it is not over.

There is no way to go into any detail about all the sorry history that has occupied the years in between. But some conclusions are important.

What we have said from the very beginning—and no policy of this union has ever deviated from this point—is that every single use of the red-baiting tactic has been phony.

Now, at long last, the scales of history are beginning to balance out. Some of us who lived through it all may well be entitled to ask what took so long?

SOLDIOM IN THE HISTORY of American Labor has one union been singled out for as many attacks by government as has this one. Perhaps the Western Federation of Miners or the United Mine Workers, but no other.

We in this union knock the Democrats, as such, but simply to point out and emphasize again that the real conflict is between working people and their employers. Political parties under the American system tend to reflect the employer interests because that is where the money and the power is. Working within this kind of ball game can be difficult, we know well.

This union has endured waterfront screening, Taft-Hartley injunctions, and a host of other similar things. We in this union have endured waterfront screening, Taft-Hartley injunctions, and a host of other similar things. The last union presented with Watergate, the sins of the Nixon administration may tend to cloud our judgment and blind everything on the Republican administrations.

The facts of our experience are clear. We have a bipartisan attitude—we've been hurt by both parties.

In our beginning, when our union was very young, we were under every pressure by the Roosevelt administration to settle for less than that for which we struck. We won that fight, but we will be used of our mistakes again.

Then, after World War II (in which this union's record of service to this nation can brook no challenge from any quarter) we were subjected to a whole series of enormous indignities.

STARTING WITH WINSTON CHURCHILL'S speech at Fulton, Missouri, which declared the Cold War, this nation embarked on a course of shame from which it just now is beginning to emerge.

Perhaps there is even another beginning—the day Harry Truman went to the railroad in 1946. After that unions like ours were thrown out of the CIO, which we helped to found.

We in this union have endured waterfront screening, Taft-Hartley injunctions, and a host of other similar things. The Democrats gave way to the Republican Eisenhower administration and all the horrors of the McCarthy period.

The point of all this is that labor, because it is fundamental to the economy, unless it is well and is patient, in the end triumphant. Without us the wheel will not turn.

No such fight is easy. But phony positions, in the end, cannot survive the light of truth. Truth will out. And that is what we are now seeing happen. As great change has occurred. The time simply has surfaced.

The New York Times noted in its story on the abolition of the Attorney General's list that "no practical importance for years," but it acknowledged that hundreds of persons were blacklisted as a result of its application in the fifties.

ALMOST ANY WAY you look at it, organized labor has been severely handicapped by the action of the people of California in the June primary election. There's a lesson for all of labor in what happened in California.

The prime indication, of course, was Proposition 9, the so-called election reform initiative spearheaded by the Common Cause. Organized labor spearheaded the opposition to Proposition 9, and yet the proposal carried overwhelmingly. This means a lot of working people and a considerable number of union members voted for it, worse, didn't vote at all.

In one respect the results of the election don't make very much difference. Our union has never placed a great deal of reliance on political victories and defeats. They come and they go.

We also must make one point very clear to the Common Cause people. They cannot lump corporations and unions together as some sort of common enemy from which the rest of the people have to be protected. This flies in the face of every lesson of class conflict that our members have learned over the years.

Oh, it's possible to go through the lists of primary election candidates in both the California and Oregon primaries (Oregon was held a week earlier) and compile lists of union-endorced candidates who have won. Such lists look impressive but they don't tell the true story.

Many candidates are, because of incumbency or the composition of their districts, shoo-ins to their party nominations in primaries. It is full of booby traps not only for organized labor. Corporations and unions together as some sort of primary election candidates in both the Cali-

No, this is nothing catastrophic about the primary election results. In fact, there is a number of positive factors that need to be emphasized.

But there is a warning to labor in the results. Labor has to keep abreast of change.

One of the lessons of Proposition 9, that is where the money and the power is. Working within this American system tend to reflect the employer interests because that is where the money and the power is. Working within this kind of ball game can be difficult, we know well.

The Democrats gave way to the Republican Eisenhower administration and all the horrors of the McCarthy period. All this proved was that the Republicans were more efficient witch-hunters than the Democrats.

The facts of our experience are clear. We have a bipartisan attitude—we've been hurt by both parties.

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Then, after World War II (in which this union's record of service to this nation can brook no challenge from any quarter) we were subjected to a whole series of enormous indignities.
Federal Court Refuses To Restrain Log Exports

PORTLAND — In a court decision of sweeping significance in the field of foreign trade, US District Court Judge James M. Burns has declined to issue an injunction that would have restrained enforcement of a US Forest Service regulation relating to Rule E (the so-called substitution clause) in the law prohibiting the export of unprocessed timber from federal forest lands. Substitution, as defined by the regulation, occurs only when a timber buyer refuses to purchase private timber while increasing his purchase of federal timber by more than 10 percent over average volumes for 1971, 1972 and 1973, or he continues purchase of federal wood while increasing exports of private timber by more than 10 percent. The injunction was sought by the Western Council of Lumber Production and Industrial Workers and by Region 3 of the International Woodworkers of America. The court permitted ILWU to intervene. Arguments were heard June 11.

Commenting on the proceeding, Columbia River District Council Legislative Representative John Olson said: "Had the restraining order been granted, it would have had a horrendous impact. Affecting log contracts already issued; where loggers are already under contract and the Coast Guard is aware of the contract; and any future contracts between now and June 30." That is the date on which the law (passed in October, 1973) expires. Congress must act before that date, either to renew restrictions on the shipping of logs and cants, or to allow open, free trade on them, Olson said.

NY Printers Sign Automation Security Pact

NEW YORK—A printers' local here signed an agreement with two daily newspapers which will give employers a free hand on automation as long as they do not use such devices — including, for example, computerized typesetting — to increase efficiency. Bogus, or duplicitous work, will be done away with.

In return, the present work force of 1,800 regular and substitute printers will be guaranteed their jobs for life, and the work force can be reduced only by attrition. Printers retiring within six months of ratification of the agreement, will receive a $2,000 severance bonus in addition to a paid "six-month productivity leave."

The agreement also includes wage increases of $12.85 per week per year in the first two years of the agreement. An additional 1.5 percent, on the pay roll will be added for fringe benefits, plus a wage cost of living escalator in the second year of the agreement. After 1972, wages will go up by two percent per year, plus an additional one percent per year productivity bonus. A new cost of living scale also begins in March, 1973.

Wages and working conditions can be re-opened in 1978 and 1981, but this would not affect the agreement on job security and automation.

Chilean Ship Protested

Continued from Page 1—
docked at the Oakland Naval Supply Depot, she was beyond the reach of normal protest action, but the ILWU's protest against the visit were still planning a number of actions, including a rally at Civic Memorial Center here Friday evening and protest action at a soccer game in San Francisco on Sunday afternoon involving the crew. The stewards' council of ILWU Local 6 adapted a resolution directed to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors declaring the ship was "not welcome" in San Francisco Bay. Meanwhile, the ILWU's Washington representative, Pat Tobin, was urging California Senators Alan Cranston and John Tunney and San Francisco Bay Area Congressmen to protest the ship's visit to the Naval Supply Depot. On June 19, Sen. Cranston's office said the Senator was writing Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pointing out that such actions in his home state constituted an indisputable action and incitement to violence.

SUPPORTS EXPORTS — Helen S. Mitchell, chairperson of the Alllotes Association on the Quinault Reservation near Grays Harbor, also opposed the export ban. She said that exports had made it possible for the Native American to utilize low grade logs the domestic market had rejected and agreed, "if given the incentive to hold on to our lands and protect them for the present and future generations."

Longshoremen Stage Benefit For Seamen's Center

LONGVIEW—The benefit dinner, held in the Local 21 Hall June 8, for the new Seamen's Center, raised $760 from sale of freshments, along with information and literature about the project attracted widespread public attention and support, as well as coverage in The Longview Daily News.

Open House (held on the same day as the dinner), at the center, which is located in the Longshore Credit Union building, 1407 Cyprus Street, drew throngs of visitors to both affairs. The center is visited mainly by foreign seamen and is a "place to find interpreters, magazines, books and refreshments, along with information and relaxation."

The money from the dinner will be used to buy a pool table.

Federal Capital Refused To Restrain Log Exports

The situation obviously dictates that we give national priority to export expansion rather than restriction, he concluded.

A spokesman for the Weyerhauser Co. commented that "in effect the recommendations of SH2 ask the people of Western Washington to make a tremendous present and future sacrifice to subsidize the costs of a handful of small log-buying mills in a few scattered localities." The Commission was also dissatisfied with the report—enough so to have also hired economist Dr. John Guthrie, who with the report—enough so to have also opposed the export ban.

The Longshore Credit Union Building, 1407 Cyprus Street, drew out of sight Automation Protested.

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The money from the dinner will be used to buy a pool table.
WASHINGTON—The Senate Labor and Welfare Committee, chaired by Senator Harrison Williams (Dem. of New Jersey), on June 5, 1974, rejected unanimously S. 1566, a bill introduced by Senator Daniel Inouye (Dem. Hawaii), and co-sponsored by Senator Hiram Fong (Rep. Hawaii), which would add an additional 60 days on to any Taft-Hartley 80-day injunction in strikes.

The bill was dealt with originally by a subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee chaired by Sen. Jay Rockefeller. Our International President, Harry Bridges, came to Washington and testified against the measure. He was joined by William Moody, Administrator of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department. The bill also was opposed by Ed Flynn, Pacific Maritime Association, but was supported by the Matson Navigation Company.

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department, the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, and Frank Fitzsimmons, President of the Teamsters' union, all urged a "no" vote by the Senate committee.

Herbert Jasper, the new counsel for the Senate Labor and Welfare Committee, gave us a hand. We may need assistance should this bill be pushed to a Senate floor vote. We will keep you informed.

INDUSTRIAL-MILITARY COMPLEX GIVEN $21.8 BILLION

In spite of the United States withdrawal from South Vietnam and détente with both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, the Pentagon and the industrial-military complex in total were given almost 100 percent of what they requested for "detente." The Senate approved the Military Procurement Bill for a week. The measure will now go to a conference with the House, which was even more generous than the Senate—it contributed $22.6 billion!

Several attempts were made to cut back portions of this enormous expenditure. Senator Edward Kennedy (Mass, Edgacsuahett) and Alan Cranston (Dem. California), proposed a $730 million ceiling on military supplies to Vietnam in fiscal 1975 on the Senate Labor and Welfare Committee.

This amendment went down to defeat.

Senator Mike Mansfield (Dem. Montana), earlier made an attempt to reduce the size of our military force in Europe, and both the amendments that he proposed were defeated. In both instances he lost the support of the Democratic party leadership. As it stands, the mammoth active duty force, voted by the House, will be 2,149,313. The Senate vote was 2,103,100.

Senator Thomas McIntyre (Dem. of New Hampshire), introduced an amendment that called for a halt to the spending of counterforce research and development until SALT talks fail to reach arms control agreements. That would ease world tensions, improve defense and save the taxpayers $1.5 billion.

This research, promoted by the Pentagon, goes beyond the long-standing policy of deterrence based on a stale, second, retaliatory force. The Pentagon is now asking a full-killing capability that the Soviet Union may perceive as a first strike force, according to an editorial in the New York Times of June 10th. The Times editorial claims "there are safer ways to (match) the Soviet missile buildup, if that should become necessary, and there's no need to hurry to start. Instead of spurring a SALT II agreement, the policy itself becomes more likely to be used to stimulate a qualitative arms race that may make significant arms limitation virtually impossible."

After amending the amendment was defeated by a vote of Yeas 37, Nays 49. And so the juggernaut rolls on.

SUGAR ACT KILLED IN THE HOUSE

We joined with the AFL-CIO in supporting the Sugar Act with four amendments. These amendments would have benefited many of our sugar employees.

We supported the Washington Committee on Africa's amendment to exclude South Africa from the quota system because of its policy of oppression against the black majority.

The four labor amendments passed, the amendment to exclude South Africa, was voted down. As a result of amendments passed, the Sugar Act was defeated by some 34 votes.

Our concern is that this could have serious consequences for our sugar workers in Hawaii. Should the sugar industry pursue the plan further, the industry, the sugar industry probably will grow sugar elsewhere where the wages are the lowest in an effort to maximize their profits. Meetings are being held in an effort to correct the situation. The Senate has not acted.

WASHINGTON™—For years, US companies have been warning their employees against the competition of low-wage foreign labor. But the figures show that workers in major foreign industrial countries have been winning wage increases from about two to three times greater than US workers.

The chart reprinted here compares increases in hourly compensation in manufacturing with consumer prices in the US and abroad. Between 1972 and 1973, in the US hourly wages barely kept up with price increases, while foreign countries, wage increases were about twice as much and more as the increase in consumer prices.

So far in 1974, the preliminary indication are that foreign trade unions will again be able to negotiate wage increases substantially greater than in the US, judging from wage increases won in Germany and Japan so far this year.

The larger wage increases won abroad are not just a two-year trend. In fact, every large country has had greater average wage increases than the US in the 13-year period since 1960.

Inflation Puts More Workers On Picket Lines

WASHINGTON, DC—A new wave of strikes, many of them at smaller firms, has broken out across the country since the expiration of price controls at the end of April.

Workers want more concessions. Wilfred C. Doerr, Jr., Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, "They feel they deserve more," because of the tremendous rise in inflation in the last year.

While major negotiations in East and Gulf Coast longshore, the telephone industry and non-ferrous metals are to be going well, strikes have erupted at many smaller establishments, particularly in the automotive industry.

Latest figures from federal mediators show that June 6, 1974, there were 523 strikes involving 389,000 workers—the highest for the first week in June in 15 years.

A survey of numerous strikes by ITS Research and Industry Services Director Leo Perlis has revealed a "new dedication to safety," citing the fact that longshore is having the highest accident rate of any of the "target industries" listed by the Labor Department.

The result, she said, has been a decline in the number of inspections on the docks.

BALTIMORE—Safety is "often viewed as a corporate stepchild" by the shipping industry, whose major interest now is in the production of high speed container ships, huge barge carriers, and other products of modern technology.

This fear that companies were paying insufficient attention to safety in the longshore industry was voiced by Federal Maritime Commissioner Helen Delich Bentley, speaking recently here at a trade association meeting.

She challenged employers to pledge themselves to a "new dedication to safety," citing the fact that longshore is having the highest accident rate of any of the "target industries" listed by the Labor Department.

Baltimore Record

Tighten Up Dock Safety Says FMC Chief

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Wage - Price Gap

1972-73

in manufacturing

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<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
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Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Seamen's Unions To Merge?

NEW YORK — All US sailors may be united in one union, if present moves for a merger between the National Maritime Union and the Seafarers' International Union continue on course.

Presidents of both unions have denied to themselves in favor of merger, and recent moves also have the backing of AFL-CIO president George Meany. The NMU and the SIU each contain about 30,000 members, although the SIU may be somewhat larger if one counts affiliated unions. There have been no formal talks as yet, and the Journal of Maritime Union and the Seafarers' International Labor Office, Bulletin of Labor Statistics

RESUME CUBA TRADE

JAPAN

San Francisco — By late June of 1984 the Pacific Coast maritime strike of that year was getting a little hairy, although hairy was not a term in popular usage at the time.

Almost every edition of every newspaper carried headlines about some new formula for settling the dispute, but, in reality, the strike was far from settlement. Some very fundamental questions had to be fought out.

And there had to be some tests of strength.

GENERAL STRIKE

The idea that the call for a general strike came only after the police killed two men on the San Francisco waterfront in June of 1934, "Bloody Thursday" — July 5, 1984—is erroneous. Some elements among the strikers had been calling for a general strike for some time, and, as the tension mounted in June, the cry became more frequent. The Western Worker of June 19 carried a headline that read, "Dockmen Call All SIU Funds To Vote For General Strike."

June was a tumultuous month. The strike had started on May 9 and ever since the end of May the San Francisco police had become increasingly truculent in direct proportion to the various maneuvers of the employers trying to break the strike. There was a constant press for weak spots in the strike ranks up and down the Coast. Rank and file resistance to these pressures is one of the great stories of the strike—one that hasn't been told fully yet.

On June 16 Joseph P. Ryan of New York, the president of the International Longshoremen's Association, the then-parent union of the striking longshoremen, attempted to work out a "settlement" in the office of San Francisco's Mayor Angelo Rossi. The one who was pointedly not invited to the meeting in the mayor's office was Longshore Bridges, then the chairman of the strike committee and just beginning to come into prominence in the strike picture.

"SETLEMENT REJECTED"

The "settlement" announced by Ryan was rejected overwhelmingly by the striking longshoremen. The longshoremen were opposed, first, to any port-by-port arrangement (which employers wanted very much) and, second, to any settlement that did not include the seamen and other unions that had gone out on strike up and down the Coast for their own demands in the strike.

On June 19 there was a mass meeting by the ILWU at the San Francisco municipal auditorium that jammed that structure with 10,000 people. It was called by the strike committee. Ryan wasn't there. He was in Ireland. But Rossi showed up and had to endure considerable booing. The idea of a general strike obviously was popular with the crowd.

The strike obviously was heading into the stormy seas of showdown.

Portland Plans New Observance of 'Bloody Thursday'

PORTLAND — Local 8 is continuing the long established custom of holding a ceremony on July 5 in honor of the dead of "Bloody Thursday," July 5, 1934.

However, there will be no march this year. The rites will be held at the new Fulton Dock (Terminal 6) in Rivergate, starting at 10:00 a.m., according to Local 8 secretary Everett Eide.

The speakers scheduled for this year include the present director of the Port of Portland Ed Westerdahl and Lloyd Anderson, the incoming director, with Local 8 president Don Ronne acting as master of ceremonies.

Immediately following the rites, there will be a "bring-your-own-lunch" type picnic at Kelly Point Park, which is adjacent to the terminal. There will be free beer, coffee, pop and hot dogs, with races, fun and games for all ages, and prizes for the winners. Jim Ouy is chairman of the arrangements committee.

Invitations to participate have gone out to all ILWU affiliates in the area, Eide said, and a big turnout is expected.

The new terminal, designed as a container dock, is well worth seeing and is another reason for the big turnout. The terminal is well worth seeing and is another reason for the big turnout.

Second, the ILWU Drill Team will perform on Friday, July 5.

The festival is being sponsored by the newly-created Golden Gate Gate National Recreation Area of the National Park Service. It will be open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., from Thursday, July 4 through Sunday, July 7. There will be no mission charge.

Over 300 artists and craftsmen from the Bay Area are expected to display and sell their works—pottery, painting, jewelry, glassware, wood work, leather, textiles, photography and graphics—at the festival.

The main entrance to the festival will be at the foot of Laguna Street across the Golden Gate Promenade to the festival.

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Death Takes Mexican Longshore Leader

SAN FRANCISCO — Constancio Martinez, 76, treasurer of the Acapulco local of the Mexican longshoremen's union died recently, ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt reports.

Goldblatt recalls Martinez was one of the first leaders in the Mexican labor movement "to urge and work for fraternal relationships with the ILWU." Martinez visited ILWU headquarters on a number of occasions. Martinez also was a leader in the Revolutionary Confederation of Mexican Workers (CBOM).
Details on Longshore Vision Care Program

SAN FRANCISCO—A new vision care program for longshoremen, seamen, walking bosses and watchmen—negotiated in 1973—will be available shortly.

The program covers all active and retired men, widows and qualified dependents. Only those covered for ILWU-FMA Welfare Fund benefits. Dependent children are covered up to age 21.

Additional benefits under the vision care program. Additional information about the benefits provided by all plans is being prepared and will be distributed as soon as possible.

Here are the details for each area:

Southern California
- Kaiser Health Plan: All members enrolled in Kaiser will have vision care benefits through Kaiser. Kaiser facilities must be used for examinations, lenses and frames.
- Eye Examinations—provided when necessary.
  - Lenses—provided every 24 months except that if a change in lens prescription occurs after 12 months but before 24 months, new lenses will be provided.
  - Frames—provided every 24 months with no charge, if frame is chosen from the wide selection offered by the plan. For more expensive frames, cost will be paid by the patient.

California Vision Service: All eligible who are not enrolled in the Kaiser Plan with vision care coverage through California Vision Service, CVS, provide benefits for eye examination benefits through a panel of member optometrists and ophthalmologists. Most optometrists in port areas are members.
- Eye Examinations—provided every 12 months.
- Lenses—provided every 12 months if needed.
- Frames—provided every 24 months if needed, with no charge if frame is chosen from the wide selection available under the plan. If a more expensive frame is chosen, there will be an additional charge payable by the patient.

Northern California
- Kaiser Health Plan: All members enrolled in Kaiser will have vision care benefits through Kaiser. Kaiser facilities must be used for examinations, lenses and frames.
- Eye Examinations—provided when necessary.
  - Lenses—provided every 24 months except that if a change in lens prescription occurs after 12 months but before 24 months, the new lenses will be provided.
  - Frames—provided every 24 months with no charge if frame is chosen from the wide selection available under the plan. For more expensive frames, cost will be paid by the patient. Within these limitations there is no other out-of-pocket cost.

Contact Lenses—provided after cataract surgery or when necessary to correct vision to minimum standards set by the plan. There is an allowance toward the cost of contact lenses for cosmetic purposes.
- This program calls for a $5 deductible payable by the patient. Within the limitations described above, there is no other out-of-pocket cost.

Descriptive brochures including information about obtaining services and filing claims will be available shortly.

Oregon-Columbia River
- Kaiser Health Plan: All members enrolled in Kaiser will have vision care benefits through the plan. Kaiser facilities must be used.
- Eye Examinations—provided as necessary.
  - Lenses—provided every 12 months if a change in lens prescription occurs after 12 months but before 24 months, the new lenses will be provided.
  - Frames—provided every 24 months with no charge if frame is chosen from the wide selection available under the plan. For more expensive frames, cost will be paid by the patient. Within these limitations there is no other out-of-pocket cost.
- Contact Lenses—provided after cataract surgery or when necessary to correct vision to minimum standards set by the plan. There is an allowance toward the cost of contact lenses for cosmetic purposes.
- This program calls for a $5 deductible payable by the patient. Within the limitations described above, there is no other out-of-pocket cost.

Western Vision Service: All eligible who are not enrolled in the Kaiser Plan with vision care coverage through Western Vision Service, WVS, provide benefits for eye examination benefits through a panel of member optometrists and ophthalmologists. Most optometrists in port areas are members.
- Eye Examinations—provided every 12 months.
- Lenses—provided every 12 months if needed.
- Frames—provided every 24 months if needed, with no charge, if chosen from the wide selection available under the plan. If a more expensive frame is chosen, there will be an additional charge payable by the patient.

Contact Lenses—provided after cataract surgery or when necessary to correct vision to minimum standards set by the plan. There is an allowance toward the cost of contact lenses for cosmetic purposes.
- This program calls for a $5 deductible payable by the patient. Within the limitations described above, there is no other out-of-pocket cost.

South Cal Council Backs Borax Strike

WILMINGTON—The Southern California District Council has pledged $15,000 in support necessary to striking members of Local 30 and Local 20-A in their fight for a good contract with US Borax.

The council also voted to send letters to Senator Cranston and Senate majority leader in the California legislature expressing opposition to Daniel Inouye’s Senate bill 1566 which would give the government of Hawaii a right to enjoin longshore strikes on the

AILUW Members Help Dedicate Farm Village

DELANO—Members of the ILWU active in the United Farm Workers, participated here June 15 in the dedication of Agasayani Village, a union-built and owned housing project for farm workers.

The project, designed for single men, is named for Paulo Aghayani, an early member of the farm union, who died during picketing in 1969-70. The project is located outside Delano.

A mong the ILWU representatives present at the dedication were Herman, president of Local 34; Don Watson of Local 34; Tom Conley of the Local 10 and Local 34 $5 A Month Club that supports the farm workers; and Local 34 business manager, Watson presented $1,410 to the union, collected from ILWU members.

Contact Lenses—provided every 24 months if needed; with no charge if frame is chosen from the wide selection available under the plan. If a more expensive frame is chosen, there will be an additional charge payable by the patient.

Contact Lenses—provided after cataract surgery or when necessary to correct vision to minimum standards set by the plan. There is an allowance toward the cost of contact lenses for cosmetic purposes.

This program calls for a $5 deductible payable by the patient. Within the limitations described above, there is no other out-of-pocket cost.

Descriptive brochures including information about obtaining services and filing claims will be available shortly.

Alaska
- Republic National Life Insurance
- Eye Examinations—every 12 months; lenses—every 24 months if required by prescription changes;
- Frames—every 24 months if needed; Contact Lenses—provided following cataract surgery or when necessary to surgery or when necessary to correct vision to at least 20/20. There is a limited allowance toward the cost of contact lenses for cosmetic purposes. No-line bicolals and specially tinted lenses are available.

This program calls for a $5 deductible payable by the patient. Within the limitations described above, there is no other out-of-pocket cost. Information on benefits, the scheme of allowances and claim forms will be available shortly.
Letters To The Editor

This I thought was a great idea, that is, if it was followed up, as some of our projects seem to go astray. When the notices were sent out informing us that a seminar was scheduled, my thought was again, “Great, but will there be a follow-up to that seminar?”

I would like to hope that our very capable Vice President, George Martini and the organizing staff will not let the effort die out. It is obvious that we can use all of the help we can get and those of us who came to the seminar didn’t come just because we had nothing else to do on a Saturday.

RECOVERED — Jim Platt, long time Stewards and Clearinghouse Director, has returned from a trip to the Port of Seattle. He is back at work loading logs, and attended the CRDC meeting in North Bend, June 8.

Economy in Worst Slump Since ’58

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The current wave of nostalgia for the 1950s is also affecting the US economy. Things haven’t been as bad since that gray decade.

For example, in the first few months of 1974 the economy experienced its worst slump, overall, since the bleak times of the 1958 “recession,” as the real Gross National Product dropped by 8.5 percent.

Real GDP means the value of the economy’s total output after it’s adjusted for inflation.

Real GDP is also treading along faster than at any time since the Korean War boom of the early ‘fifties’ at an annual rate of 10.8 percent. That’s up sharply from the 6.1 percent for the first quarter of 1973.

Main culprit for the decline in economic growth, at least in the short-run, was the sharp cutback in auto production due to the energy crisis, and the slump in home building, says the department.

On the other hand, there is a bright side to things. President Nixon commented last month that the US economy is “enormously strong,” and dismissed the current problems as nothing more than a “dip.”

FMC Says It’ll Keep Hands Off Negotiations

MIAMI BEACH—The Federal Maritime Commission “recognizes that the best route to the establishment of harmonious labor-management relations is the unimpeded collective bargaining process,” according to FMC member George Hann.

Commissioner Hann, speaking at an ILA educational conference in Miami Beach recently, said that the FMC would exercise its jurisdiction only when labor agreements raise specific questions relating to the 1916 Shipping Act.

“Employer and the union should be permitted to full scope of their discretion in arriving at their agreements,” Hann said.

Rice Shipments Hit New High in SF

SAN FRANCISCO—The largest bagged-rice shipment since the Korean War in the early 1950s is moving through the Port of San Francisco.

Los Angeles and Seattle have been loading 100,000 hundred-pound bags —9,500 tons — aboard the motor vessel Iris at Pier 80, destined for Korea and southeast Asia. Another 80,000 sacks—4,000 tons — will move out in a short time aboard the motor vessel Endurance Express. Both are chartered ships. Still another 1,000 tons will move shortly on the States Steamship Company’s Idaho.

Office Division Local 6 Signs White Motor Contract

OAKLAND — The Office Workers Division of East Bay Local 6, ILWU, has completed negotiations with White Motor Truck.

The contract is for 28 months, terminating on May 31. The contract contains retroactive pay back to January 7, 1974. It provides for increases ranging from $.44 per week to $.60 per week over the 28-month period. The increase is an initial increase for two members of 90 cents and 52 cents and 50 cents for the four women working in the office. They are also benefited by improved area health and welfare language. The pension goes into effect the last year of the agreement.

Committee member Linda reinsta and Paul Martin, East Bay Local 6 business agent, were the negotiators.
Longview Office Workers Win New Landmark Pact

NORTH BEND — A victory in Longview, 271 miles from this southwestern Oregon lumber port, held the spotlight at the ILWU Columbia River District Council.

This was the new contract that office workers belonging to Local 43, negotiated recently with the Welch Corporation.

The office workers inked their first agreement in 1973 (see Dispatcher, Sept. 1, 1974). The new 12-month base in negotiations involving women workers, and the new contract is regarded as equally good.

As reported to delegates here by Secretary Ed Mapes, the new agreement eliminated the bottom salary scale and provides for monthly pay increases ranging from $45 to $75. An additional $52 across-the-board monthly increase is provided on January 1, 1975. On that date the difference in the highest salary bracket will be getting $925, plus fringe.

Other features include an additional paid holiday, bringing the total number of such holidays to 14, and improvement in vacation pay from time and a quarter to time and a half.

In the case of a layoff, the worker will retain her present wage scale for a period of one year. So if production picks up or the plant is re-opened, she will not be forced to resume work at the beginning scale.

The agreement doubled severance pay. The clause in the old contract provided one week's pay for each year of service, up to a maximum of $3,000. The new contract calls for two weeks pay for each year of service, up to a maximum of $6,000. The agreement, which runs to March 31, 1975, is retroactive to March 31 of this year.

ILWU longshore Local 19 claims that the loading of barges with Alaska-bound materials on Lake Washington is being done by non-ILWU labor, and that this is a violation of historical longshore jurisdiction.

The immediate employer in this case is the Floor Engineering Corporation, which is building a tower in merchandise in Valdez, and pumping stations along the route of the pipeline.

But Floor subcontracts for Alyeska Corp. — a consortium of seven major oil companies with interests in Prudhoe Bay — which has ultimate responsibility for labor relations involved in the pipeline operation, according to ILWU Washington Representative Pat Tolda.

In Seattle, hundreds of Local 19 members last week, upon being informed of the situation, went out to Seattle, and added that they planned to refuse to load the barges leaving Seattle for Prudhoe Bay and Valdez every week.

Arkansas Cannery Pact Nets 12% in Wage Increases

TACOMA — Alaska cannery workers who are members of the ILWU have won a settlement of slightly less than 17 percent for a one-year contract, International Representative George Ginns reports.

Workers at a plant call the settlement a wage increase of 12 percent, an increase from $59 to $60 for standing money and $400 in lieu of pension money.

In addition, all Class B workers will be raised to Class A. There will also be gains in living conditions while the workers are in Alaska.

Members of Local 37 voted on June 11 to accept the contract as voted by the negotiating committee.

The committee consisted of Gene Navarro, president, and business agent; Ponce Torres, secretary-treasurer; Tony Baruso, Pete Battista, Ralph Ayson, Rudy Abelina and Ginns.

Ginns says the settlement totals slightly less than 17 percent on money matters.

Jurisdictional Beef Clouds Shipments For Alaska Pipeline

STATE—All area Labor Relations Committees were meeting here, as this issue of The Dispatcher went to press, to consider a serious jurisdictional problem which has come up regarding the movement of cargo to Alaska for the construction of the new oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez.

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Local 63 Election

WILMINGTON, Ca. — Results of the annual election held here reveal J. D. McDonel (Mac), Jr., was chosen as secretary-business agent; T. C. Harrison, Jr., as dispatcher, and Verle Hardcastle, labor relations committee man.

The seven directors elected for the Marine Clerks Memorial Association, are: Joe Argenta, president; David Don Wilcox, Jr., as dispatcher, and Verle Hardcastle, labor relations committee man.

The membership voted against the constitutional amendment that would have eliminated 10 months' membership requirement prior to filing for an office in the local, as presented at the February and March membership meetings. This vote was: No—265; Yes—147.

Ballot count for the Marine Clerks Division was 411 and office workers' division was 37. There were no voided ballots.

Borax Strike Wave

LISBON — Portuguese workers have engaged in a series of massive strikes in the past four months which have elapsed since the fascist-type regime of Marcello Caetano was overturned by the military.

Previous to the coup, all trade union activity here had been illegal, and average monthly pay was the lowest of any European country, except Turkey.

The break at Bosch after the coup ousted the Caetano government was widespread throughout the country, and was followed, particularly in auto plants and shipyards, and textiles. More than 200,000 workers were affected.

Dock workers have also struck in Mozambique, the Portuguese colony in Africa where the occupation forces are being seriously challenged by a resistance movement. Most dock workers are on strike in all ports in Mozambique.

Borax Strike—Members of ILWU Local 20-A picketing US Borax packaging and processing facility in Wilm-ington. Also on strike against the huge company are members of Local 30 in Boren. The two locals negotiate jointly, and walked out together last week after rejecting the company's final "take-it-or-leave-it" offer. A negotiating session is scheduled for Friday, June 21. See details on Page 1.

MOURNED—Elmo Isaac, 56, a crane driver and member of ILWU Local 10, who was killed May 27 when a shipboard crane aboard the SS Seatain Louisiana collapsed at Oakland Army Base.

Hearing on Crane Tragedy Concluded

SAN FRANCISCO — The US Coast Guard has completed a five-day hearing into the causes of the tragic crane collapse on the Oakland waterfront that took the lives of three Local 10 longshoremen early on the morning of May 27.

Killed were Frank Nunes, Fremont, John H. Miller, Oakland, and Elmo Isaac, Oakland.

Lt. Commander William Campbell, hearings officer, will come up with a report on the causes of the accident after considering all the evidence presented.

He is also continuing the investigation on his own, and it is possible that he will reconvene the hearings to receive more evidence.

The three men died when the boom of a shipboard crane aboard the SS Sea Train Louisiana collapsed, crushing the cab in which Miller and Isaca were working. Nunes was killed by a container that fell into the hold where he was working.

Questioning of witnesses has uncovered the fact that an automatic switch governing the "boom-up" motor was not effective when inspected shortly after the accident, and that it had never received regular maintenance.